American Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

"O Fortunatos nimium sua si bona norint
"Agricolas." . . . . . *Virg.*

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Gourd-seed and Baden Corn—We return our acknowledgements to our correspondent below, for the promptness with which he has replied to our inquiry concerning the acreable product of the above varieties of corn, in the experiment he made of their relative productiveness. The result of Mr. Hollyday's experiment is the more valuable, as it was made upon *thin* land; for altho' the yield of the Baden is not what might be termed a *large* one, yet it demonstrates, that even under the disadvantage of uncongenial soil, its superiority over the gourd seed, a very excellent variety, is so apparent as to determine one's preference for it at once. The Baden corn, as our readers will recollect, a few years since, produced under favorable circumstances of soil, manure, and culture, in various parts of our country, from a hundred bushels, to largely over that quantity per acre. They will also recollect, that it was urged against it, that it was not an early corn—on the contrary, that it was a late one, and that there was danger of its not ripening in falls when early frosts occurred, unless planted very early. This objection was combatted at the time by Mr. Baden, who supported his position by giving the date of his planting, which not being early, and his corn ripening before the setting in of autumnal frosts, appeared to set that objection to rest. In the spring of 1838, however, we thought we would satisfy ourself as to the fact of its being a *late*, or an *early* variety, and with that view planted three acres on the 10th of May. It ripened long before the setting in of frosts, and so far as its prolific nature was concerned, fully satisfied us that it was a most excellent kind; most of the stalks having three ears on them, some seven, and in one instance nine. So far, therefore, as our experiment went, it showed that the objection which had been raised against it, was not well founded. We believed then, as we believe now, that, except for planting in the Eastern States, it is as good a field corn as is to be found any where, and that, wherever it can have an exemption from frosts for from four and a half to five months, that it will prove a valuable acquisition to the corn planter; as we are very certain, there is no other variety which would exceed it in the quality of productiveness. We have often maintained, and we will here repeat it—that to ensure a large yield of corn, the soil must be either naturally good and strong, or should be made so, by a sufficient quantity of alimentary and calcareous manures, and have the advantage also, of a cleanly culture. With these requisites, we hesitate not to say that Mr. Baden's corn would yield as much, if not more, than any other. If attention were paid to these things, we have as little hesitation in affirming, that *one* acre of land might be made to answer the place of *two*. The degree of saving in labour that this would bring about, we leave to the agricultor to determine for himself.

"*Nottingham, Md. Nov. 18th*, 1841.

Sir—Being requested by you to furnish an estimate of the acreable product of each variety of the corn upon which I made the experiment as published in your last, I inform you that the lot which produced the corn, contains precisely one acre and a half, making per acre 22 2-3 bushels of the gourd-seed, and 37 1-3 bushels of Mr. Thos. N. Baden's prolific. You will discover the land was thin; it was for that I made choice of it. I was satisfied of the great superiority of the prolific in rich land, and wanted to find out whether or not it was in thin, and if superior, by what odds. Respectfully. J. Hollyday.

P. S. In looking over the publication of my letter dated Oct. 29th, I discovered that I had written through mistake Joseph N. Baden's prolific, instead of Thomas N. Baden's prolific.

Mr. Randall of Annapolis, favored us, some weeks since, with a few ears of the China tree corn, which had turned out well, and also a fine specimen of the Gourd-seed, which in size and productiveness was much superior. We should esteem it a favor if Mr. R. would give us a memorandum of his mode of culture, time of planting, and the exact quantity gathered from a given space, &c.

Soap Boilers' or Spent Ashes—Every 110 bushels of the spent ashes of the principal soap boilers, consist of 45 bushels of lime, 45 bushels of barrilla, and 35 bushels of wood ashes, so that every 100 bushels contain 40 10-11ths bushels of lime, and hence, in part, their great value as an improver of the soil. In the process through which they pass they necessarily imbibe a large portion of ammonia, and the material for its formation, so that it is a question with us, whether they are not better adapted to agricultural purposes after, than before the ley is extracted. If such were not the case, it appears evident to us, that the effects of the small quantities usually applied would not be so lasting as they are.

Plaister of Paris—We have been lately surprised to hear the virtues of this excellent manure doubted; but when we came to question the *doubter*, as to the character of the ground on which it had been used without its good effects being visible, our surprise ceased; for we learned that it had been applied on low wet meadow, the very place above all others, where its good qualities would remain inert. If we understand the properties of this mineral, it consists, first, in imbibing moisture from the atmosphere, and secondly, in its affinity for, combination with, and power of retaining for a length of time, the ammonia when formed in the soil, so as to give it out slowly, in quantities healthful to vegetation.

As to its good effects upon the growth of corn, or clover, no one who may have tried it can doubt. For ourself, we have witnessed both in a degree which astonished us, and particularly on the latter crop. On one occasion, we recollect to have used it, at the rate of a bushel to the acre, leaving the best acre in the patch unplastered. At the time we applied it, the part purposely so left, was so visibly superior to the other, that you could discover the difference at once. But when cut the plastered clover exceeded the other in product fully 25 per cent.

Our own experience has taught us, that Plaister can only be applied with decided advantage on soils naturally dry, or made so by draining; that there, when judiciously used, it is of immense value upon corn and clover, and that it always acts most powerfully upon ground previously limed.

A deep Milker—A cow which gives *thirty-three* quarts of milk per day, was exhibited at the cattle show of the American Institute, in New York, a few days since. So says the Sun—*Rather tough.—Poughkeepsie Telegraph.*

From the words—"*rather tough*"—appended to the above, by, as we suppose, our friends of the Telegraph, we presume they doubt its truth—now, for ourself, we can give it credence, without imposing a very heavy tax upon our credulity, as we stood by and saw 14 quarts taken at one milking from an Irish cow formerly owned by our old friend Beltzhoover, mine host of the Fountain Inn, who is no less distinguished for his fine herd of Improved Durhams, than he is for the admirable arrangements of his hostelry, excellent dinners, and gentlemanly deportment to his guests.

Wet Lands—All low retentive soils should be drained; for no vegetation can be wholesome where the roots of the plants are continually soaked in water. Meadows thus situated, if drained, would have a sweeter, more nutritious herbage, and more of it—the coarse sour grasses, which now abound there, would give place to better varieties, and a new face would be put upon such meadows. Corn and small grain lands thus situated, should by all means, be drained, as it is utterly impossible that these grains can prosper when subjected to continual immersion in water—and it is equally plain, that any manures applied to the crops are, by being water-soaked, deprived of large portions of that nutriment, which in a drier soil would be taken up by the growing plants.

Again, the loss in winter grain, arising from spewing up and freezing, would be greatly diminished by judicious draining, and the efficacy of manure increased in a corresponding ratio. Heat, air, and moisture, are essential to healthful and vigorous vegetation, but how can these ends be attained in a soil which is wet nearly the entire year? In no way; for nothing can advantageously grow in land in a state of mortar. To secure to your crops a chance of remunerating you for your expense in their culture, you must give them those three great essentials, and that can alone be done by laying your ground dry. Under-draining, though it costs most at first, is the cheapest and most durable in the end, therefore, underdrain your wet lands, and thus lay the foundation of an enlightened system of improvement.

A larger Beet still—Master John Lansing, son of the Hon. R. Lansing, of Waterloo village, N. Y. raised this season, a blood beet measuring 2 ft. 8 inches in circumference, and weighing 22 lbs. with the tops off.

Snow—We had a fall of snow in this vicinity on Thursday night, sufficiently heavy to detain the cars from Philadelphia an hour beyond their usual time. On Friday, Saturday and Monday, we had cold, chilly rains.

From the British Farmer's Magazine.

On Lucerne.

The cultivation of this plant is extending, since its valuable qualities have become better known, and the soddering of horses and cattle in enclosed yards has been adopted. It succeeds well upon any description of land of deep staple, provided the subsoil is dry; but this is not always an exception, as upon some of the strong clay soils of good quality, it succeeds as well as upon most others, which is not in accordance with its general habits, as no drainage except that effected on the surface can be given; and as far as my experience extends, I have found all descriptions of soil that will produce mangel wurtzel and Swede turnips in perfection, will likewise produce this excellent plant in perfection. I have also found it invariably succeed well after a crop of mangel wurtzel, and it is rarely if ever injured by the fly upon such rotation, from the facility with which I obtain a plant under my present system, which is by sowing every year and plowing up a portion that is wearing out, or has become overrun with grass. My process is simply as follows: The land is first summer-tilled, with or without turnips, for barley or oats, and all root weeds are thereby destroyed. After the barley or oat crop is harvested, the land is immediately plowed, and if the weather permits, one or two more plowings are given before the winter; the land is then put upon ridges for the mangel wurtzel, and during the winter or in the spring months, from sixteen to twenty loads of good compost manure are added, and the land afterwards planted with mangel wurtzel; after that crop is gathered in November, the land is again carefully plowed, and in the following spring, if perfectly dry and friable, another plowing is given, or it is scarified so as to produce a fine tilth upon the surface; and about the middle of April the seed is drilled in, at the rate of about 16 lbs. per acre, in rows ten inches distant from each other, or it may be sown broadcast with 20 lbs. and lightly harrowed. The sowing may take place at any time after the middle of April until the middle of June, but should not be sown earlier; the late frosts being equally injurious as the fly, which frequently destroys it altogether. Upon the young plants appearing and becoming well established, the land should be kept free from weeds by hand-weeding and repeated hoeings; at midsummer or soon after, it should be mown, and again mown early in September. In this process the scythe should have a keen edge, and upon no account should it be cut with any but a sharp instrument, as, if bruised by that operation, the next shoots will be weak and dwindling. In the autumn, after the cuttings have been completed, sheep should be closely folded upon it; and if fed upon the spot with turnips, cake or corn, so much the better. The manuring on this plan is better adapted to ensure a full crop than by any other mode; and whilst it prevents the grass increasing, it tends to increase the produce in the greatest possible degree; but if sheep cannot be available, a dressing of well mixed compost, consisting of stable dung and fresh maiden earth, should be applied. In the following spring little requires to be done, further than picking off the loose stones, pieces of wood, &c., that may have accumulated so as to retard the scythe during the process of mowing. If any weeds appear, they should be carefully removed in March, but the hoe should be used sparingly, for at this season the slightest exposure of the roots to frost will injure it greatly. The first mowing will be ready to commence in the latter part of April or in the beginning of May, and from its growing rapidly at this season, may be cut early, as the succession will be better maintained; three or four cuts may be taken altogether during the summer. In the autumn of every year the folding with sheep must be repeated, or a dressing given by the compost will be quite sufficient; and if thus early repeated, the lucerne may be kept in vigorous growth from eight to ten years; but as it is far more nutritious in the first five or six years, if other land is available, and a succession of pieces is once established, it ought never to remain longer from one sowing. To those, however, who may wish to convert the land to permanent pasture, perhaps no better mode can be adopted than by letting the lucerne continue until the natural grasses supersede it. It is not necessary literally to follow the plan I have laid down; I only state it as my practice, and by that I succeed. The essential points are —First, that the land should be thoroughly cleansed, but the lucerne does not succeed well immediately after the fallow until a crop of turnips, mangel, or some other crop has been taken, that has also been kept free from weeds. Secondly, it should not be sown too early, and the seed should be new. Thirdly, clean thoroughly the first summer, and regularly fold upon it with sheep afterwards, discontinuing the hoe altogether. As the produce must vary according to the nature and quality of the soil, no statement can be furnished of the quantity other than by stating the weight of that which has already been produced; three cuttings from good land will yield from five to six cwt. per square rod. Upon two acres I have kept six horses and colts from the middle of April to this time, besides a portion used for weaned calves. Upon another farm, six acres have supported ten cart and two nag horses during the same period. And a friend of mine, who had a very strong clay land farm of nearly 400 acres, has kept sixteen powerful horses upon eight acres from April to October, for several years past, with the exception of three weeks between the first and second cuttings when fed upon tares. I find that my horses maintain themselves in condition without corn, and perform work better than others that are fed upon cut clover, tares, &c., and one bushel of oats each per week. A fine piece of lucerne I calculate to be worth from 20*l.* to 25*l.* per acre; if cut for hay it should be thoroughly made, as heating upon the stack spoils it, and makes it mouldy.

Writtle Essex. Robert Baker.

The Smut in Wheat.—As this subject is engaging the farmers' attention, we lay before our readers the following report of one of the provincial farmers' clubs:

"As a means for the prevention of smut, the useful alkaline and other steeps was fully discussed, and we subjoin the following statement of various plans, and their results, as submitted by some of the members:—The plan recommended by the member who introduced the subject, was to dip the wheat in a solution of blue vitriol, in the proportion of one pound to a pail of water, which was sufficient for a coomb of wheat. This method he had found a sure preventative of smut. His father had formerly used various steeps, as salt water, lime, &c, but till using the above mentioned solution his wheat had never been free from bladders.

The use of arsnic was also strongly advocated, and it was argued in favor of this practice, if used dry (in which state experience had shown it to be equally efficacious) much time and trouble in preparation were saved. The method recommended is to mix lime and water in a dipping tub to the consistence of whitewash; dip the seed and stir about well for the space of four or five minutes, in order that the light kernels, cobs, &c. may float; these should be skimmed off, and the seed after draining for a minute or two, be turned out on the floor, then dust arsnic over the wheat in the proportion of a quarter of a pound of ursnic to four bushels of seed; turn and mix the wheat well, and if not used till after twelve hours, the heap should be broken down and stirred about.

There are two species of smut, and a disease nearly allied to it, called pepper kernel and ear cockle. Bladder smut and ear-cockle are to be found occasionally with sound kernels; and both are prevented from infecting the seed by the same process. The dust brand or smut is of a different nature, and no means of destroying it have been found, but the disease is harmless compared with bladder bran and ear-cockle. The nature of the disease having been investigated by scientific men, it has now been ascertained that smutty seed produces smut; that the infection is caused by the dust of smut balls, and that the various steeps—dipping in boiling water, kiln-dry, &c.—by destroying the vitality of smut, will prevent the disease. It was likewise stated, that the opinion that over year wheat will not produce smut was fallacious, the crops of a whole district having been infected from using old smutty seed, tempted by its low price.

Several other methods of using arsnic in solution had been tried with success, and a member mentioned a striking instance of the efficacy of soap maker's lees. On the occasion not having sufficient to dress all his seed, a part of the headland was planted with undressed seed, and on this spot three fourths of the crop was bladdered, while on the remainder scarcely an injured ear was to be found.

A correspondent says:—"As our winter wheat is rarely smutty to any extent, we have never prepared that seed by brining and liming. But our spring wheat having formerly been more or less smutty, we now prepare our seed in the following manner.—After putting our seed into water, to separate the light kernels and oats, if there should be any amongst it, we put it into a tub, and pour strong brine, about blood warm, upon it till it is completely covered.—After it has been steeped three or four hours, we take it out in baskets, in which we let it stand until it is sufficiently drained, then we spread it on a barn floor, and rake in fresh slacked lime until the wheat becomes dry, when it is fit for sowing. The past two seasons, we have prepared our seed wheat in this way, and not a kernel of smut has been found in the crops raised from it; while our neighbors who neglect this preparation, are generally troubled with smut.—*English Paper.*

New Grass in Georgia.—We, apparently by the merest accident, have, in my opinion, one of the finest and best grazing grasses in the world. It is called Bermuda grass, from the fact of its being brought from that island. A gentleman in the southern part of the State brought it from there as a yard grass. It found its way into the interior of the State for that purpose. All animals are fond of it; and it is believed to contain as much or more nutriment than any other grass. We are beginning to cultivate it. It grows well on poor land, resembles what is called the wire grass of this region, takes root at every joint as that grass does, until the land becomes covered and a thick turf formed. It will grow on the poorest worn-out clay, and eventually reclaim it, for when the turf is once formed, nothing is lost to the land by washing. It has to be propagated from the root or sprig, as it has no seed. When once planted it remains for all time, unless shaded or disturbed by the plough or hoe. The grazing or treading of stock has no effect upon it after the turf is well formed, the more exposed to the sun the greater its luxuriance, and mixed with white clover, which grows well with it, it affords good pasture for ten months in the year. The herbage is at all times very thick and tender. Some have objected to it, because of the difficulty of destroying it; but one of my neighbors has fine cotton growing where two years since this grass was as fiuely set as I ever saw it. It will be the salvation of the worn-out lands of Georgia. We have a flourishing planter's club in this county, the annual meeting of which and the fair, is held on the 1st Monday in December. Premiums will be awarded on stock and domestic manufactures, and there will be an address by a member. The thing takes well and will do good. Next year we shall award premiums on crops, our organization being too recent to do it this. Crops here are very good. Farmers talk of making from forty to seventy-five bushels of corn on good land without manure; and on much worn land, that have never had a shovelful of manure, where the rain has been plenty, they speak of twenty-five bushels. This is great cropping for Georgia.—*Cultivator.*

From the Farmer's Monthly Visitor.

The Culture of the Vine.

Prospects of success in its culture—Setting—Training—Pruning—Ripening of the Fruit.

The vine flourishes in almost every latitude in the temperate zone, but is more prolific and useful between the parallels of 40 deg. and 45 deg. in Europe, and 35 deg. and 40 deg. in the United States. Wine cannot probably be made to advantage in a higher latitude, yet with a little care grapes for the table may be successfully cultivated 5 deg. further. It is said that better table fruit is produced in England than in France or Italy. Artificial heat is there frequently employed, but the necessary trouble and expense entirely prevent its utility to the New England farmer, and it can well be dispensed with. Grapes of excellent quality and in great perfection may be raised by our farmers with so little trouble and expense as to make their culture an object of attention. The species termed Isabella and Catawba might be selected as hardy and producing an abundance of choice fruit. They may require occasional protection from the severe frosts of spring and fall, and need to be covered through the winter. Care should then be taken that they be preserved from moisture as well as cold. A little additional attention of pruning and training secures a good harvest. Little attention has yet been given by farmers to the culture of the vine, which may seem surprising when it is considered that almost every farm possesses a suitable location for its growth, and that the abundant return of a delicious fruit would amply repay the cultivator, in his gratification, and profit if in the vicinity of a market. But the reasons are obvious. The proper way of managing vines, and ripening the fruit, is so little known that few have made the attempt, or when they have, no permanent success has resulted.

Setting.—A light soil is best, rather dry than moist, and for the full benefit of the sun, a slope towards the south

or south-east should be selected. The vine may be propagated in several ways. If a branch of the parent stock is bent down and covered by a few inches of earth in the early part of the season, it soon takes root at the joint beneath the soil, and may be transplanted the second year. This has by some been considered the best method, and it has the advantage of requiring little time and trouble. Cuttings are, however, more generally recommended. They should be taken from the vine at the fall pruning, and preserved for setting till spring. Each cutting should consist of a little more than one joint of the last growth with a piece of the old wood, resembling together a little mallet. These are set in the soil, prepared to sufficient depth, either in a sort of nursery or where the future vine is wanted. If where the vine is to be trained, two or three cuttings are put down near together, and the strongest selected after they have taken root, and the others removed. Each cutting may be in a position nearly vertical, and covered within half an inch of the top. A strong stake should be driven into the ground to support the young shoot, and the soil worked frequently with the hoe and kept clear from weeds.

Vines rarely need watering and it should be done only occasionally in time of drought.

Training.—Various methods have been adopted by vine-dressrs. In France the main stalk is permitted to grow only a few feet in height, and the branches are carried off laterally and fastened to upright stakes set in rows for the purpose. The separate vines are placed at the distance of 16 or 18 feet apart, and the vineyard appears in continuous rows, somewhat like a New England cornfield, with wider intervals for pruning and gathering the fruit. The branches here shoot out near the ground which gives a more acid flavor to the grape, a desirable quality for the manufacture of wine. In Italy the vine is more frequently trained upon arbours, or trees that produce scanty foliage. No branches are allowed to grow upon the main stock or trunk until it has ascended 8 or 10 feet to the top of the arbour, or it may be a much greater height to the limbs of the tree. It then expands itself and roofs the rude arbour with a gorgeous covering, and suspends its clusters beneath, or adons the lofty tree with its pendant branches and tempting fruit. Arbours of lattice or trellis work are often used in our own country, or what is more convenient, a simple trellis either perpendicular or sloping. This may be put up at small expense, with upright posts at proper intervals, with horizontal slats or bars, 6 inches asunder. These need not come within 2 or 3 feet of the ground, and may extend as high as necessary perhaps 6 or 8 feet. The vines are planted at intervals of 8 or 10 feet near the trellis. They may then be conveniently taken down to be protected from the winter and secured again to the trellis at the proper time in the spring. A single trunk should come from the root, and no shoot or branch be allowed to grow within 2 or 3 feet of the ground. Above that distance the vine may be trained at the pleasure of the cultivator. It may cover the whole trellis, but one shoot should not overlap another, which would shut out the sun and check the growth of those beneath.

Pruning.— A careful and judicious pruning is an indispensable requisite to a good harvest from the vineyard. If the vine is produced from a cutting, one shoot will be sent out the first year. This should be cut down to two joints in October. The second year one shoot from one of the joints only should be allowed to grow, which must in like manner be cut down to two or three joints in the fall. The third year two branches may be preserved and cut down at the fall pruning so as to leave from two to five joints, as they may appear thrifty or otherwise. Fruit may be expected the fourth year, and as many lateral branches allowed to grow as may cover the trellis, if the vine be vigorous. All shoots that appear at parts of the vine where they are not wanted must be rubbed out, and the main body of the stalk kept naked. The fall is the best time for pruning, perhaps in October, after the fruit is gathered. As many branches of last growth may be left as the cultivator, may think the parent stock will sustain for the next year's fruit, and each branch cut down to a proper number of joints. The wounds occasioned by the fall pruning are closed before the ascent of sap in the spring. Any considerable pruning at that time would cause an exudation of sap to the injury of the vine. It is a common fault to allow too great an extension of the vine, and the object in pruning should be to reduce it to just what the vigor of the root will sustain for the perfection of the fruit, and what can be presented to the rays of the sun.

Ripening.—The rigor of our climate so retards the ripening of the fruit that various expedients are adopted to forward it, and with good success. In July, after the clusters have appeared, a portion may be cut from all the branches where they are found. The superabundant nourishment is then taken up by the fruit, which attains a greater perfection and becomes suitable for gathering many days earlier. Any black surface in rear of the vines, as a painted fence, or wall, is said to answer a good purpose. If the branches be taken off with the clusters and suspended in a warm room, they will be preserved fresh, and continue to ripen for some time. The leaves seem necessary to the perfection of the fruit, and should never be removed. The most successful practice which has been adopted is to take from the last year's wood of the bearing branches a ring of bark about ¾ of an inch in width, that is to perform what is called *girdling*. This is done the first of July, and the bark is soon renewed, and may sometimes require a second removal. When this girdling is employed, the ends of the branches should not be cut off. The branches treated by this latter method will ripen much sooner than others, and an earlier and later crop may be had from the same vine.—*Hanover, N. H.*

T. T.

Taking Honey without killing the Bees.—The treatment of bees seems to be based on a few facts, or which are usually considered as such, viz: that a large number of bees, or two swarms in the same hive, will consume but a little more honey, if any, than a small number, or each of the two swarms in separate hives; and that as bees are a short-lived insect, performing their labors and the various functions of their lives, mostly, if not altogether, in a single year, the necessity of saving those bees in the fall, that are to perform the labor of the coming year, becomes more strikingly apparent. The fact, that bees may be stupified so as to be rendered harmless, and yet not permanently injured, has long been known; but this knowledge has not been turned to practical use except in few instances, until very lately. The following, which we copy in substance from a foreign periodical, exhibits a mode of turning this power to use, both easy and profitable.

The writer says: "In autumn I gather three or four of the large mushrooms or puff-balls growing in meadow lands, before they are fully ripe, compress them a little, and dry them thoroughly in an oven after bread has been taken out, and keep them dry for use. A tin box two inches square, with a pointed top, pierced full of holes, with small holes in the sides, made without solder, is to be provided to contain the puff-ball while burning. It must be supported on a stick some six or eight inches in length when used. As the object is to unite the swarm, from which the honey is to be taken, with another to live over the winter, a hive of the same size as the one to be operated upon is placed in a tub with the open end upwards, with a hole made in the lower part, in which the stick that supports the tin box is set. In this box is now put a piece of fungus or the dried ball of the size of a hen's egg, to which fire has been communicated, and it is placed in the lower hive. The hive with the bees is now removed from its stand, and placed on the other, a wet cloth being closely secured around the line of meeting to prevent the escape of the smoke. The narcotic fumes are soon felt by the bees, which fall rapidly into the lower hive, the upper one being frequently tapped with a stick or the fingers, to jar down such bees as may not fall off themselves, or to disengage them from the combs. The dropping of the bees will be distinctly heard, and when it ceases the hive may be taken off. The torpid bees are now poured upon a table, and the queen separated and placed under a glass. The bees are then sprinkled with a thick syrup made of a little ale and sugar boiled a minute or two, and applied freely with a feather. They are then returned to the empty hive, and on this is now placed the hive with which it is intended the swarm shall unite, and the cloth is replaced, so that no bee can escape. In this position they remain for twenty-four hours, or the following night, when the cloth is removed, and the hive placed on its former stand. The bees in the hive descend to feed on the honey or sugar on the sprinkled bees, and in the operation of clearing them, are so thoroughly mixed, that no distinction is ever afterwards apparent. The few bees that remain in the comb may be killed before they recover from their stupefaction, and after the amalgamation of the swarms is complete, the reserved queen may also be destroyed. She is reserved thus far to guard against contingencies.

Barilla or Soap Boiler's Waste.

"Having purchased lately 200 bushels of Barilla from a soap maker after he was done with it, paying him $20 for the same or ten cents per bushel—I wish to inquire of you the best way to apply it as a manure. I want to sow six acres of land to wheat, on which I have this year had oats, and which is already broken up. I had corn on it last year, and it was limed two years ago. You will also oblige me by stating where I can obtain some Mediterranean wheat. Jos Squier."

"*Plainfield, N. J.*"

Barilla, or soapers' waste, has never been much used in this country, but in England has for many years been one of most esteemed manures, and vast quantities of kelp barilla, and soapers' waste are annually used in the vicinity of large cities. According to Davy, barilla contains of

Calcareous matter of lime,	91
Gypsum,	5
Common salt,	1½
Carbonate of soda,	1½

And the principal value of soapers' waste may be attributed to the lime present from the use of barilla.

In England, it is principally employed by the spreading it over grass lands, and is found to be one of the most valuable dressings so used. When applied to arable or tilled lands, it is considered best made into a compost with earth and dung. Some agriculturists reject the dung in the compost, as they think the mixture of quick lime with the manure has an injurious effect on the latter. When dung is used, that which is fermented is best, and one part of this mixed with four parts of soapers' waste, and the whole incorporated by repeated turnings. When used alone it has been found most serviceable on lands rather heavy than light; and the quantity used varies greatly, ranging from 50 bushels to 200 per acre. Large quantities of land are, however, manured by direct application of the barilla, or waste, to cultivated crops, or to the land on which seed is sown. According to the British husbandry, the value of a wagon load of the soaper's waste, is considered by some about equal to five loads of rotten dung.

In some experiments made by order of the Board of Agriculture, the effect of different manures on the potatoe crop was as follows:

Plat No.	1, no manure produced,	134 lbs.
"	2, stable dung and soap ashes,	298
"	3, stable dung alone,	315
"	4, soap ashes alone	382

We have inserted the above article on Barilla ashes knowing that many of our subscribers live in the vicinity of large soap works, and would use large quantities of these ashes, were they acquainted with their properties. They are stronger than wood ashes, and if laid on land in the same quantity, would destroy the crop. This valuable manure was first used by the Flemings, and it is said that two loads are sufficient for an acre of arable land.—They are said to work well on lighter lands, but better on clayey soils. Mr. White of New Jersey, says he has used them with success, on the grain crop, but more particularly on the succeeding grass crop. We advise their use in compost at the rate of one load Barilla ashes to ten loads of compost, of which one third may be dung and the other two thirds muck—peat mud or loam.—*Boston Cultivator.*

Agricultural Experiment.—A late Liverpool paper gives an account of an interesting agricultural experiment lately tried in a town in Cheshire county. On the 6th of May last five alternate ridges of wheat, measuring one acre, two roods, and four perches, were sowed with five cwt. of nitrate of soda. In a few days the difference between the ridges sowed with the nitrate and the intervening ridges of the same size could be discerned at a considerable distance from the field, which continued throughout the summer. The two sorts have been reaped, threshed, measured, and weighed separately, and the following is a correct account of the produce: Nitrate, 48 bushels, weight per bushel 56 lbs.; straw, 2 tons, 4 cwt 3 qrs. 56lbs. The other 23 bushels, weight per bushel 56 lbs.; straw, 1 ton, 5 cwt 1 qr. 2 lbs. The quality of both was inferior, but the nitrate wheat would have been a better crop if a less quantity of the nitrate had been sown.

Saliva in horses can be cured by mixing a table spoonful of flour of sulphur in the salt which is given them from time to time.

Improvement of stiff Clay Soil—A friend who has a lot of very tenacious clay, on which he grew, the present season, a crop of very excellent carrots, both in quality and quantity, but who experienced difficulty in harvesting them, owing to the tenacious character of the soil, having asked our advice as to the best mode of meliorating its texture, as there may be others similarly situated, we will avail ourself of the occasion, of repeating here, what we said to him. He apprised us that he could get any quantity of foundry cinders. With the knowledge of the character of his soil, and the resource just named, we advised him to haul on his lot (about an acre in quantity) in the first place, 100 loads of sand, to spread it evenly over every part of it; then to haul on from 40 to 50 loads of the cinders, rejecting as much as possible of that part which had run into an ore-like substance, and to spread that on the sand. This done, to plough the whole under, then harrow and cross plough it, and leave the ground in that condition until spring, when, if he intended putting on animal or alimentary manures to do so, then plough again, harrow and put on either a hundred bushels of lime, or the same quantity of ashes, when he should finish by harrowing and rolling. Should he follow our advice, we have no doubt that during the next season, he will find his *tenacious clay* converted into a delightful *clay mould*, relieved from all its tendencies to crack and bake, and that his workmen, instead of finding it irksome toil to penetrate it with their implements, will discover, that it will cut like rich old cheese, crumbling to their touch, and presenting an aspect to their view, no less pleasing to their sight than the improved condition of the soil itself will render their labors agreeable. The soil in one of the very best agricultural counties in England at the present time, was, mainly, fifty years ago, a series of continuous beds of almost floating sand; but *now*, these bodies of floating sand, by the application of marl, or clay, as either was most convenient to their respective owners, have been converted into *sandy loams*, the which, by proper subsequent treatment, have been rendered as fertile as the hearts of men could desire. If one should be asked, what is the most profitable soil to work? the question nine times out of ten would be answered thus: a deep rich mould—and what is such mould, but a compound of clay, sand, vegetable and calcareous matter? Nothing else, and whatever of all these, which may be deficient, can be artificially supplied whenever required; for there are but few sands beneath which clay may not be found. These on the spot, the necessary quantity of lime or marl, in some of its forms, can easily in most instances, be supplied, as but three or four per cent. of either of these will be found sufficient to produce the desired change in the condition of the soil.

The Earl of Leicester converted an estate of 2200 acres of almost barren sands into one of great fruitfulness by the means we have just named, and instances are numerous in this country, where great melioration have been produced in the same way. We know a friend, whose garden was of such tenacious clay as to be impenetrable to any thing but the pick, who, acting under our instructions, has made it by sand, lime and stable manure, as pleasant a garden mould as gardener ever spaded—and this spot, which seemed to have been destined by nature for the site of a brickyard, is now one of the most productive kitchen gardens any where to be found.

We will close this article by this remark—that wherever clay lands to be reduced to mould may lie contiguous to salt-water rivers, that the sand from their shores should be preferred.

It is related of a farmer on Long Island, that on the birth of each child he planted a hundred locust trees. As his children came of age, the proceeds of the hundred trees, afforded each a handsome outfit. We trust the sons imitated the example of their sire.

Improvement of Land—It must be obvious to every observing farmer, that it is impossible to increase the productive capacity of worn out lands, without the application of manures—that it is equally true, that they cannot have any thing like permanency imparted to their improvement, unless lime in some form or other be used with the barn and stable manures; nor is it less true, that a rotation of crops is equally essential, where it is desired to carry the fertility of the soil to the greatest degree of melioration of which it is susceptible. It matters not, whether the lime applied be made from stone or shell, whether it be in the shape of marl, or whether that be clay, stone or shell—sufficient is it, that the calcareous principle be present and active. There are two things which we would impress upon the reader—they are these—that if he desire that the manure of his stock should do him the greatest amount of good, he must lime his land, sow clover seed, and plaister his clover. If he do these things, he will find his land annually increasing in fertility, and realize every reasonable hope he may have formed of its productiveness.

The editor of the Canada Farmer, in the course of some excellent remarks, makes the following suggestion:

"The doctrine then that we would inculcate is, possess as much land as you *will*, but do not attempt to cultivate more than you *can*. We last autumn met, in the course of our agricultural reading, with the following instance recorded on indubitable authority, of what may be done with *one* acre of land, *well* attended to. Mr. W. Bridgeman raised in the year 1840, *one hundred and sixty bushels of corn*, each weighing 41 lbs. 2 oz. and *twenty-four bushels potatoes*, on one acre of land. Of the culture of this crop, Mr. B. says—'The manner in which I prepared my land for this abundant harvest was as follows: I put on it 22 loads of long manure, made in an unfloored stable. I planted the corn the first week in May, and hoed it the first time the last week of the same month, when I found the wire worm was making great ravages among it. I slaked a bushel of stone lime and put on the corn. In a few days I perceived that I had changed its color. In ten days I put on 6 bushels of ashes, which is all the process which I pursued.'"

We are not informed of the location of Mr. Bridgeman.

Sucker Corn—Mr. B. W. Thompson, of this vicinity, (says the Vandalia, Ill. paper,) left with us a few days since, an ear of corn which grew upon his farm the present season. It contains 20 rows of grains, and each row numbers 45 grains, making the enormous yield of 900 fold!

The Improved Irish Ulster Graziers—We stated in a paragraph two weeks since, that the resemblance between Mr. Law's Irish Graziers and the *Woburn* of Mr. Starr, as represented in the cut which we then published, struck us so forcibly, as to make us believe that the two, though bearing different names, were one and the same variety of hog. In turning over our file for 1840, we accidentally found the letter of Mr. Murdoch, which accompanied one of Mr. Law's importations, which explains the mystery of *resemblance*, and leaves no room for further doubt as to identity. In speaking of the pigs sent by him, he says—

"The improved Ulster pigs, bred from *Woburn* on the *Irish* pig, both famous for their great size, early maturity, and being easily kept. One bred here, when *three* years old, weighed 1036 lbs. and when *five* years old, weighed 1344 lbs. when it was killed, being unable to move about. They have been the best breed of pigs ever introduced into this country, and half the rents of the farms are paid from the produce of these pigs. They are generally sold when from 15 to 18 months old, having then obtained from 4 to 500 pounds. They are found to answer either for feeding in the confined yard, or getting leave to roam about, better than any other breed, and produce a greater weight of flesh for the feeding consumed than any other breed."

Pedigrees of imported Durhams—The following are the pedigrees of the three imported Durhams belonging to Mr. Geo. Law, a notice of which we took in our last paper.

Loo Choo, a red, with white spots, dam Bobbinet by Augustus, 1662, Bobbinet by Leicester, 1165, bred by Mr. Wetherell, got by Rockingham, 560, dam Ruby, by Danton, 158, g. d. Old Red Rose, by Prunell, 659, g g d by Dundy, 190, g d Dorothy, by Young Albion, 15, g g d Daphne, by Peter, 487, by Young Albion, 15, g g g g d Gaudy, by Albion, 14, g g g g g d by Suwarrow, 636, g g g g g g d by Mr. Booth's Sarto, twin brother to Ben, 88, g g g g g g g g d by twin brother to Ben, 660, g g g g g g g g g d by Punch, 531, g g g g g g g g g d by Foljambe, 263, g g g g g g g g g g d by Habbuck, 319, who was calved in 1777, bred by Mr. Jno. Hunter of Henwrouth, got by Mr. Geo. Snowden's bull, d. bred by Mr. John Hunter, by a bull of Mr Banks, of Henwrouth, g d bought by Mr. Stevenson, of Kilten—Habbuck by Mr. Snowden's bull, d. from the stock of Sir James Pennyman, and them from the stock of Sir William H. Quintin, of Scampsten—Snowden's bull by Mr. Robson's bull, bred by Mr. Wartell, of Great Burden near Darlington; d. Mr. Wartell's roan cow Barforth—Mr. Robson's bull by James Masterman's bull by the Studley Bull by Mr. Shatter of Chilton. Backed by *Bampton*, the best bull of his day.

Sophy is a strawberry roan with red neck. She was got by Exmouth, dam by Prince, g d by Leopold 370, g g d by Duke of Wellington, 231, g g g d by Sir Harry, 1444, g g g g d by Helmsman, g g g g g d by Yarborough, 705, g g g g g g d by Young Marche, g g g g g g d by Topknot, 1521, g g g g g g g d by Foljamber, 283, g g g g g g g g g d by Bolinbroke 86, g g g g g g g g g g d by Exmouth, g g g g g g g g g g g d by Habbuck, 319, backed by Bampton.

Phœbe, a white and red, dam Niobe, by North Star, 450, Niobe by Imperial, g d by Helmsman, 2109, g g d by Commodore, g g g d by Columella, g g g g d by Shakespear, 1629, g g g g g d by Blyth Comet, 85, g g g g g g g d by Neswick, 1266, g g g g g g g g d by Favorite, 1033, g g g g g g g g g d by Sultan, 621, g g g g g g g g g g d by Albion, 381, g g g g g g g g g g d by Warlaby the second, 672 &c. backed by Brampton.

Mr. Law has also a cow and bull calf out of two of the above cows, each by *Roderick*, a full bred Durham, imported by Dr. Allen Thomas, through his friend Col. *J. Hare Powell*, who was in England at the time and made the selection. The above fine animals are all for sale—Any information desired can be obtained by addressing the Preprietor of the "Farmer," and we will merely add, that they will be sold great bargains.

Early Corn.—Presuming that facts in relation to agriculture are acceptable, whether coming from your own vicinity or from abroad, I here state what struck me as rather a remarkable circumstance. Captain Wren, a gentleman of this city, has cultivated for several years a very forward corn in his garden, which seems to improve in this particular every year. This year he planted it between the 25th and the 30th April, and on the 1st of August he planted the matured product of this corn in the identical spot where it grew! and on the 25th of September the second crop was all in silk and tassel, and there is no doubt it was fit for table use any time the last week. Now, had this corn been planted the first instead of the last of April, as is done here in ordinary years, there can be no doubt but that the second crop would have been fit to grind before this time. This gentleman promises to give me some of this corn, and when I come on to your city, I will bring some to show you.

Yours respectfully, E. C. Howard.

Richmond, Va. Oct. 14, 1841. *Farmer's Cabinet.*

Louisiana Corn.—The editor of the Louisiana Chronicle has received some stalks of corn from the plantation of Mr. Burgeat, of Point Coupee, which seem to cast the far-famed Baden corn in the shade. Some of the stalks were sixteen feet high, bearing as many as eight ears each, and those ranging from ten to fourteen inches in length, well filled. The land had been cultivated without manure for eight years.

Sheep.—The Warren (*O.*) Chronicle says:—"On Friday last a flock of over *one thousand* merino sheep passed through our village, on their way to Illinois.—They belonged to an enterprising farmer from Massachusetts, and were driven from that State. They will be a valuable acquisition to the State of Illinois, and we trust the enterprising Yankee, will be well rewarded for his exertions in introducing them into the west.

Keeping Cattle warm in Winter.

Mr. Allen Putnam—Dear Sir,—I observed by the papers that the subject for discussion at your agricultural meeting this evening, is Live Stock. If I were present, I would say something on the importance of keeping neat cattle and sheep warm in the winter season; but as I cannot be there, I will address a few words to you on the subject; and if you shall regard what I write as calculated to make the farmer's stock more comfortable and more profitable to its owner, you may publish this letter in the New-England Farmer.

When I commenced farming, I prepared a good barn-yard enclosed with a close fence, and a well of water therein, covered with a shed. I used to turn out my cattle in the morning, and suffer them to remain out all day, unless there was a severe storm. The cattle were fed at noon with some coarse fodder spread on the snow in the barn-yard, or in racks under the shed. A plentiful supply of water was kept constantly in a trough in the yard. Now, sir, for years I thought that this was the best way I could manage. I have since adopted a different course. My cattle are fed several times in the morning, and carefully carded; and at about 9 of the clock are turned out to water. While the cattle are drinking, the stalls are cleaned out and littered, and in about one hour the cattle are again tied up. If the weather is stormy or very cold, they are permitted to return to their stalls as soon as possible; but if the weather is mild, they are suffered to remain out longer, but not more than two hours. They are fed in their stalls several times during the day, always giving them little at a time. In the afternoon they are again turned out and watered, and suffered to remain out as long as in the morning. The stalls having been again cleaned out and littered, the cattle are again tied up for the night. Great care is taken to make the barn warm. When the weather is cold, the doors and windows are closely shut. In this way, the cattle being more comfortable, are kept at much less expense and thrive better. A cow will give more milk when kept warm than when exposed to the cold. Every farmer knows that cattle eat more in severely cold weather; and, notwithstanding, *then* cows give less milk; few farmers take sufficient care to protect their stock from the severity of the weather. Hogs also, give more on the same food, when kept warm.

My business calls me often to ride through the county of York, and it is distressing to see seven eighths of the stock (working oxen excepted) exposed to the severity of the weather in cold winter days, from morning till night, without shelter. Cattle so situated will take little exercise, but stand shivering with the cold, not being able to lie down comfortably on the cold, melting snow. It is a mistaken notion that cattle and sheep should be much exposed to severe cold weather to render them hardy. Some farmers say that they leave their cattle out, because their business calls them from home. This is a poor excuse. It would be much better to turn their cattle out for water only once each day, and tie them up immediately after drinking, than to leave them all day exposed to the open air. Then the humane farmer, when gone from home and exposed to the storms of our inclement winter, may feel some satisfaction in the reflection that he has discharged his duty to his live stock, by placing them in a dry and warm shelter.

Respectfully yours, &c. Wm A. Hayes

S. Berwick, Me., Feb. 18, 1841. *New Eng. Farmer.*

Wintering Sheep.

It is commonly considered more difficult to winter sheep, than most other domestic animals, and this is doubtless true to a certain extent. But in nine cases out of ten, the want of success is owing to bad management, which is generally misnamed *ill luck*. Sheep, in order to bear the winter well, should first of all be prepared for it, by being kept in good condition at the commencement. About the first of December, instead of being left to roam over the fields, to obtain food from the scanty herbage, they should be entirely fed on the preserved growth of summer. Little nutriment can be found in grass at this season—besides what now remains should be left, to prepare it for an early and vigorous growth in spring.

There is one object which has as yet received but little attention from our farmers—it is that of providing suitable sheds for the protection of sheep from the winter's cold. Now we are aware that many farmers consider this as wholly unnecessary, and believe that sheep, with their thick coats of wool, would be no more benefitted by shelter than the down-clad animals of the arctic regions. But this is a great error. Who has not observed them, on the approach of severe weather, carefully seeking what feeble protection they could obtain from the storm, by the side of stacks, or under open fences? Would they do this, if it did not contribute to their comfort? Certainly not. Whatever, therefore, contributes to their comfort, demands attention, and whatever causes suffering to them, should be carefully avoided. But by constant exposure in open fields to storms and snow, they are almost constantly suffering in a greater or less degree, throughout the long months of winter. In those countries of Europe which grow large quantities of the finest wool, strict attention is given to this subject, and sheep are not only sheltered every night, but whenever the weather demands it during the day; and this is also said to be essentially necessary in preserving the quality and fineness of the wool.

These are various methods by which proper sheds could be cheaply constructed for this purpose: the following description from Arthur Young, may afford a useful hint to those who may wish to direct their attention to the subject:—"The late Gen. Murray's standing folds enclosed an area of 57 yards in length, and 20 broad, containing 1,140 square yards. Above 700 ews were folded in it at night, and for that number it is more than a yard and a half for each sheep. All around it was a shed nine or ten feet wide, and also across the middle, which was open on both sides. A rack of hay placed against the wall, which was boarded, surrounded the whole; and another, which was double, to be eaten out of on both sides, stood along the central shed; under the rack was a small manger, in which the food was given." In whatever way sheds are constructed, it is indispensably necessary that they be kept clean at all times: to effect this object, they should be frequently supplied with straw litter, which will absorb all excreted matters from them, and form valuable manure.

It is a mistaken notion that water is not necessary for sheep: the fact that they always drink when it is supplied to them, proves that it is needed for the performance of the animal's functions, to which it is as requisite as in any other animal. Experience has also proved the correctness of this.

Not only sheep, but all domestic animals which exist in numbers, should be divided into parcels or flocks and separated thus from each other; each flock to consist of those of nearly equal vigor and size; by this the weaker ones will not suffer from the domination of the stronger, but will all feed alike and do well. Particular care should be taken that old, poor and diseased sheep be separated from the rest, so that they may receive more attention, better feeding and more effectual shelter.

Thus, by commencing the wintering of sheep in good condition—by sheltering them from the severity of the weather—by supplying them with water—by affording the weaker the additional protection they need—and above all, by intermixing dry food with a proper quantity of roots, (especially ruta baga,)—little difficulty will be experienced in sustaining them during winter in fine condition, without danger of the frequent losses, so often attributed to bad fortune only.

The following account of successful management of sheep, by a gentleman of Philadelphia, is taken from the Baltimore Farmer, and well explains the secret which may suppose the art consists in: "On Mr. Barney's late visit to this city, I put the question to him, wherein consisted his superior management of sheep? He gave the following reply: He said a gentleman visited him not long since, and on going to his sheep yard and viewing it, asked him the same question. He showed at that time, from fifty ewes, upwards of sixty lambs, all lively and brisk, with a loss, I think of three or four. The gentleman observed to him that he had his shed covered with dead lambs; and asked wherein the secret of breeding lay. Mr. Barney observed to him, "you stuff your sheep with dry food?" "Yes, as much good clover and hay as they will eat," was the reply. "You give them no water, but suffer them to go out in time of snow, and eat it as they are disposed to do?" "Yes." "Then," said Mr Barney, "there lies the secret. Your sheep fill themselves with dry hay; they get no water; and they have not a sufficient supply of gastric juice to promote the digestion of the hay in the stomach; they cannot raise it to *chew the cud;* they lose their appetite, are thrown into a fever, and cannot bring forth their young—or they bring forth a feeble, starved lamb, that falls off and dies on the first exposure to the cold and rain. On the contrary, I take care to provide my sheep with good clear water in summer and winter. I feed them regularly with hay through the winter, and give them ruta baga and mangel wurtzel every day. The ewes produce me 120 per cent. increase in lambs. You cannot," says Mr. Barney "get along without ruta baga and mangel wurtzel."—*Western Farmer.*

Sheep Husbandry.—According to the best calculations, there are 34,000,000 sheep in the Union. This is an increase of about 5,000,000 within the three last years. These are worth at a fair calculation $70,000,000. About one fifth of all these, are found in the single state of New York.—These sheep, at three sheep to the acre, would require 11,000,000 acres for their keep, worth $12 per acre, making the amount of 132,000,000 invested in lands.

Aggregate amount invested in sheep husbandry in the U. S. is

In Sheep	$68,000,000
In Land	132,000,000
	$200,000,000

The anual crop of wool is estimated at 90,000,000 lbs. and worth nearly $40,000,000.—*Boston Cultivator.*

Delaware County Hogs.—The following are the weights and ages of six pigs, raised and fed (except one) by Enos Earnall, of Newtown, Delaware County, and sold by him in the Philadelphia market. They were of the common stock of the county; 4 of one litter and 2 of another; the four were pigged about the middle of 2d month last, the two, two weeks later.

No. 1	252 lbs.	under 8 months,
" 2	275 "	do. do
" 3	300 "	8 months,
" 4	297 "	do.
" 5	341 "	8 months and 1 week,
" 6	310 "	8 months only.

after being dressed for market. R. M. T,

Newtown, 10th mo., 1841. *Farmer's Cabinet.*

The following is from "J. W." Goshen, Columbiana county, Ohio:

"Henry Hinchman, a near neighbor of mine, has an uncommon fine sow, improved from the common stock of hogs, and has raised several litters of pigs from her and a full blooded Berkshire boar, for which he has been getting great prices, one of which he sold to Thomas Delzel that was pigged the 25th of 3rd month, 1840; at two months old it weighed 54 pounds; at three months weighed 112 pounds, and at six months weighed 262 pounds; and it is supposed that at this time he would weigh near 700. I am not possessed with a thorough knowledge of the manner of feeding, though I believe he was principally fed on corn and the slops of the house, with some bran or meal."

The Murrain.—This disease has in many places the present season proved fatal to cattle, and although we have much more faith in prevention than in the cure of this disease, still the following from Mr. Forsyth in Canada, is given in the hope that it may prove as effectual as it is said to be: "Give 1½ oz. pearlash dissolved in 2 quarts of iron water, (from blacksmith's trough.) If not better in 5 hours give ½ an oz. more in a quart of water; the iron water should be warm. Give no drink but warm water for two days. Give warm mash to eat. This treatment in nine cases out of ten will be successful."

Preparation of Food for Hogs.—Grain is worth far more, as food for animals, ground than unground. Cooking food, also adds greatly to its value. Some have estimated cooked meat at fifty per cent more in value than uncooked. There can be no doubt that grinding and cooking grain will make an improvement, far excelling in value the cost of these operations. They will probably add nearly 100 per cent to the value of the food.

It is well to have a mixture of food for hogs; it is less cloying, and induces more thrift. Roots of various kinds, with apples and meal, make an excellent and cheap food. Pumpkins may be added, or pumpkins, meal and apples, may be used, if no roots are at hand; sweet pumpkins and sour apples, with meal, form a very palatable and nourishing dish.

All these kinds of food, excepting the meal, and that may be used sparingly, are very cheap, and yield a large amount to the acre. Apples are produced with little

labour, after the trees once attain a good size. They are probably the cheapest food that can be produced in New England or the Middle States. And even in the West, where grain is raised with little expense, apples may be produced with little expense also.—*Far. Journal.*

Cheap Steaming Apparatus.—Amidst a variety of expensive and complicated machinery for steaming food for cattle, I beg leave to make mention of one which has long been found fully to answer the purpose, and which might be erected for one-quarter the cost of some of those lately invented, with large pretensions. It is, merely, a cast-iron boiler with a cover, from the top of which rises a tube of wood or iron, perpendicularly at first, then turns and enters a wooden box having a perforated false bottom —the steam rises through the holes in this false bottom and mixes with the potatoes, &c. while the condensed steam and water which may issue from them, drops through the holes and lodges on the solid bottom of the box, from whence it may be let off occasionally, by means of a tap. A box 8 feet long, 5 wide, and 3 deep, will serve for steaming in one hour a quantity of potatoes sufficient for the daily supply of fifty cows. The cover of the boiler should be furnished with a valve, and the box must have a tight lid, with a valve also, which might be merely a square trap-door, going on hinges—say a foot in length and width—and falling into a shoulder or groove. The cover must be made to lift off, for the convenience of emptying and filling again, but it might be made steam-tight, or sufficiently so, by laying cloths several times folded on the edge of the box before the lid is fixed, which may be kept down by a couple of uprights of wood, extending to a cross beam, or perhaps to the roof or floor above. Nothing can be cheaper or more convenient than such an apparatus, the iron boiler being at all times ready for other purposes, by merely removing the cover having the tube, and substituting for it any other. I agree with a correspondent, that the time will be, when we shall no more think of feeding our cattle with raw food than ourselves. S. Jones.

Farmer's Cabinet.

Tetanus or Lockjaw.—This malady is generally the consequence attending another disease, rather that a primary one. It is a nervous, spasmodic affection in one or several parts of the body, accompanied with acute and prolonged pain, either by compression or laceration of nerve or sinew, by a wound that does not matter properly; sometimes by castration; above all, by a nail in the foot. In one word, the lock is the consequence of violent suffering, not quickly relieved, and affecting the nervous system. It begins generally with the contraction of the muscles of the jaw, and by degrees invades those of many, or even all the other parts of the body. The contracted muscles can no longer resume their pliability; the horse is stiff until he drops down heavily to rise no more. Neither his head, jaws or legs can move, whatever efforts may be used to that effect. All external and internal remedies must be applied as soon as possible to restore the nerves and sinews to their natural pliability if possible. Opium and anti-spasmodics must be given in large doses, either by forcing the jaws open if possible, or by injections. The cause must be discovered. A nail or a piece of glass in the foot, even a pebble between the hoof and fleshy part of it, might have been the cause of the accident, by attacking the nerve, and should be extracted. Rubbing the body with camphorated oil, cooling drinks; opium internally, from half an ounce to one, if possible; emollient fomentation of the diseased parts, injection of the same; bleeding several times, promoting perspiration. All those means may have a good effect if done in time, and repeated several times; it is the more necessary, as even in that horrible situation the horse is hungry, and shows a disposition to chew food, for that reason the injections should be made of mullen boiled and thickened with coarse rye meal, or flour, and a small quantity of opium. The difficulty is to procure a syringe or glyster pipe of a gallon and a half, which every stock holder ought to have, (ditto, a smaller one for the mouth;) in this disorder it is indispensable. The Tetanus or Lockjaw is always dangerous, it is hopeless when complete.—*Kentucky Farmer.*

W. MENTELLE.

A Remedy for Arsenic.—A young lady in New Hampshire who recently swallowed a portion of arsenic that had been prepared for the destruction of rats, was cured by swallowing the juice of *tobacco.—Maine Cultivator.*

On storing Turnips.—*Sir.*—I have observed in different agricultural publications many methods recommended for the storing of turnips in winter; and amongst all those plans I have never seen any thing so simple or so efficacious as the one I have adopted with great success for several winters. I am only a small farmer, and usually store for winter and spring use about 30 tons of Swedish turnips. My method is, to make a long heap of turnips about a yard and a half wide at the bottom on a dry piece of ground, and pile them up in a triangular form as high as they will stand; then cover them with sods cut from a moss, which I procure about half a yard square. The sods when properly cut and taken care of will, from the quantity of heat in them, last several winters. Those I intend for covering my winter stock of turnips this season having been cut from the moss of 1839.

I have not found in my stock of turnips, since I adopted this mode of preserving them, 20 lbs. of rotten or decayed turnips; and I usually have some as late as the end of May or beginning of June, at which time this year they appeared as fresh and juicy almost as when they were stored in October last.

Any farmer living near a moss has a ready, cheap, and most efficacious covering for his turnips; and I recommend all who have it in their power, at least to try this plan one year. A Cheshire Farmer.

August 3, 1841. *London Far. Mag.*

Salt Ley—or Soap boiler's waste.—A gentleman informs us that he has for many years made use of the spent ley which soap boilers run off when making hard soap. When run into loam or Meadow mud, it is serviceable to corn or grass. The article he says is worth preserving, though he does not obtain it when he can get a full supply of night soil. In his opinion it is very serviceable to run into a heap of coarse manure; that it hastens the decomposition and increases the strength of such heaps.—*N. E. Farmer.*

Great Yield.—The Buffalo Republican says—"Mr. Luke Bennet, of Alden, raised this season from four acres and a half of land, ninety two bushels of corn, eighty-three of peas, one hundred of potatoes, and three or four hundred weight of hay. The corn averaged 61 bushels to the acre.—*N. E. Farmer.*

Rotary Shingle Machine.—The inventive genius of our countrymen unquestionably surpasses that of any other people on the globe, and is ever at work in the creation of contrivances for the saving of labor and the gain of time in mechanical operations. In the Winchester Republican, we have the following notice of a new and valuable machine which has just been put into practical operation in that vicinity:

"On Tuesday we witnessed the operation, at Mr. Ginn's Foundry, of what we conceive one of the most valuable machines ever introduced into this country—it is called "Raymond's Rotary Single Machine," susceptible of making staves and heading for barrels, as well as shingles. It is a large wooden wheel about six feet in diameter and six inches thick, suspended by an axle through the centre. On one face of this wheel are placed too knives, equally distant from each other, and as far from the wheel as the thickness of the shingles are required, and, of course, when cutting shingles. one end of each knife is nearer to the face of the wheel than the other, making the shingles taper from butt to joint. A pulley is put upon the shaft which passes through the centre by the wheel, by which the power is applied—either hand, horse, water, or steam. The wheel being in motion, the blocks are shoved up to the face of it, on which the knives are affixed, and at each revolution two shingles are made. The wheel being driven at the rate of 150 revolutions in a minute, of course 300 shingles are made, provided the blocks be constantly kept against it."

Convention of Slaveholders—At a meeting recently held in Baltimore county, the following gentlemen were appointed as the delegation for Baltimore county, to attend the Convention in January next:

J. T. H. Worthington, John Ridgley of Hampton, Wm. F. Johnson, Jesse Bennett, Edward Dorsey of Edw., Wm. Goll, Charles W. Howard, John T. Johns, Judson M. Ducket, Richard McGaw, Wm. Anderson, CarvilleStanbury, Joshua Hutchins, Nicholals R. Merryman, John T. Worthington, William Jessop, Isaac Hoshall, Thomas B. Cockey, Rezin H. Worthington, Wm. G. Howard, John H. Carroll.

HOUSEWIFE'S DEPARTMENT.

The Dahlia.

The dahlia is subject to vary so much in different situations and seasons, that great difficulty exists in gaining an accurate knowledge of the merits of each kind, especially of those which have been only seen for one season. The circumstances under which it is grown are also so various, that unless you see the plant, you cannot fairly judge the merits of the flower. A great deal of attention is requisite, in order if possible to find out what particular culture a given plant has been subjected to; for example, whether the shoots have been much thinned, and flowers shaded, a great deal of manure given, or none at all, &c. All these circumstances should be inquired into, or how can we expect to get fine flowers from new kinds? The following facts with regard to new kinds of dahlias, should always be borne in mind before condemning them the second year:

1. That the seedling plant is much debilitated by propagation, and therefore the flowers are rarely as good the second season as they are the first and third. This circumstance alone accounts in a great measure for the dissatisfaction expressed of late years concerning the merits of new dahlias.

2. That the best flowers are obtained from those plants struck from the first cuttings produced by the mother plant, notwithstanding that they are seldom as strong as the cuttings that are afterwards produced.

3. That exciting the roots by means of a strong heat early in the spring, and striking the young plants on a strong dung-bed, tend to weaken the plants so treated to such a degree, that they frequently require two or three seasons to recover, and regain their original character. Thus it is found that good flowers are obtained with the least trouble from those plants kept in pots the first season after striking, (termed by the trade pot-roots,) planted out the following season, and allowed to start of their own accord.

4. That in wet seasons manure is frequently very injurious, from its causing the plant grow too luxuriantly, and thus to produce but few flowers; while in very dry seasons, it is equally beneficial. Much more depends on a change of soil, than on its composition and quality: with moderate attention, good flowers may even be obtained from plants growing in brick rubbish.

5. That water is a point which cannot be too much attended to; a great difference exists between hard and soft water; but still more depends on the manner in which it is applied; for one or two good waterings are much better than a small quantity given three or four times a week, which is but too common a practice among amateurs: and,

6. That taking up the roots immediately after a frost has destroyed the top, is the principal cause of so many roots dying during the winter season.

We recommend the young dahlia grower always to remember these facts, which may not only be taken as rules for judging new dahlias by, but may also save him the vexation and disappointment consequent on the production of bad flowers from new and expensive sorts of dahlias. —*Gardener's Chronicle.*

Woman and Agriculture.—Agriculture is undoubtedly the first and most important of industrious pursuits; and it is an occupation in which, from the earliest histories of the human race, woman has delighted to engage, and by her labors, and more especially by her counsels, assist in bringing to a state of perfection. Yes, in this honorable pursuit man has been assisted by that partner which the Eternal, in his goodness, has given to him, to share his toils, alleviate his cares, and embellish his life. Indeed, by looking into the past, by reverting to the most distant periods of time, we shall perceive, through the glimmering light which succeeds the darkness of unknown centuries, that woman, so well designated as the "flower of the human species," has had, in all ages, a direct share in the progress of Agriculture.

Let us look to Egypt. By raising the veil which fiction and heathenism have thrown over truth, we shall find that in remote ages, while Osiris, the wise King of that country, who was afterwards deified, as dictating laws to the Egyptians, Isis, his Queen, was giving them those precepts in agriculture which rendered the Egyptian dominions the richest in the universe. They thus became familiar with the mysteries of embankments, irrigations, and drainings, in order to derive all the benefit which could be afforded

by the deposite of the benignant Nile. Isis chose the ox as her type, on account of its great usefulness in agriculture; and the Egyptians imagined that the soul of the celebrated Queen, after her death, animated the ox! in consequence of which, they exalted that useful animal to the rank of a deity.

If we look to Sicily, we shall there find a Queen who conferred the greatest benefit on mankind by giving them lessons in agriculture—by making them acquainted with the use of wheat and the mode of cultivating it. This Queen of Sicily was Ceres, whom the ancients, by an allegory equally just and beautiful, have represented as the mother of Plutus, the God of Wealth—meaning unquestionably, that agriculture is the source of all riches. The Greeks, who personified all received favors, as they deified all virtues, with a view to perpetuate their gratitude to the Queen of Sicily, made her the Goddess of Agriculture and Harvest.

In the first centuries of the Roman Republic, the care of the kitchen garden was always entrusted to the mother of a family. Indeed, among the Greeks and Romans, many persons, received divine honors on account of the services which they rendered agriculture. In Sparta, while the men were fighting for their country, the women were cultivating the soil; and it is to the Empress of China that we are indebted for the mulberry tree and the rearing of silk worms.—*Boston Mercantile Journal.*

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Cloverseed.—Sales of prime quality to go out of the market, have been made to some extent this week at $7 per bushel, cash, which is an advance.

Salt.—We note sales of Liverpool fine, in sacks, at $1,87½.

Plaster.—Sales of seveal cargoes at $3 per ton.

Sugars.—At auction on Tuesday 209 hhds. Porto Rico were sold at $5,90 a $7,30 and on Thursday 124 hhds. New Orleans were sold at $6,50 a$5.80.

Tobacco.—Maryland Tobacco has been in fair demand during the week and the sales have been to a fair extent at former rates, which we continue, viz. Inferior and common Maryland at $3,50 a $4.50; middling to good $7,50a8,50; and fine $8a13. The stock of Maryland in the hands of the agents is quite light. Ohio Tobacco has been almost entirely without demand this week. We quote it nominally as before, viz. common to middling $4a5, good $5 a $6,50, fine red and wrappery $7 a $10; and extra wrappery $11 a $13. The inspections of the week comprise 109 hhds. Maayland; and 38 hhds. Ohio—total 347 hhds.

Wool.—The sales of the week have been principally of the common descriptions at 30 a 33 cents for washed. Some limited parcels of the finer grades have been sold within the range of our quotations.

Hogs.—Thus far this seasons there has been an unusually active business done in Hogs on the hoof.—During the present week about 2000 head have been slaughtered and salted, some of them on drover's account. The principal operations however have been by the city packers. We quote the range of prices paid at $3.25 to $3.50, averaging $3,37½ per 100 lbs. There are now about 1000 head in market, with a prospect of further large supplies. Packers are disposed to operate extensively at fair prices, and the probability now is that an unusually large business will be done here the present season. Some limited parcels of killed pork have also reached here in wagons during the week and have been sold at $3,50 a $4 per 100 lbs.

On Monday, sales of all the Live Hogs in market amounting to about 400 head were made at $3.50 per 100 lbs.

Cotton.—We note sales of 65 bales Georgia and South Carolina at 10¼ a 10½ cents.

Eastern Potatoes.—There is a large stock in Market, and sales are making from vessels at 50a55 cts, for Mercer.

Cattle.—Upwards of 600 head of Beef Cattle were offered at the drove yards to-day, of which between 200 and 300 were taken by butchers, and packers at $5 a $6 per 100 lbs. for fair to prime quality.

Flour—On Saturday sales of Howard street Flour of good standard brands were made from stores at $6.18¾ cents. To-day holders have advanced the rate to $6.25, at which price they are now firm. We are not however advised of any sales. The wagon price is $6,12½.

Holders of City Mills generally ask $6,50, but we hear of no sales.

Sales of Susquehanna Flour, by the dray load at $6,50.

Grain.—The recipts of Wheat are very small. The few lots which have appeared in market have been sold at $1,30 a $1,40 for fair to prime red. We note a sale of family flour white to-day at $1,50. Sales of two or three lots of Pennsylvania reds $1,40.

Prices of Md. Corn remain at 62 cents for white and 62 a 63 cts. for yellow. We quote new Corn at 53 a 55 cts according to dryness. Several lots of Pennsylvania yellow were sold at 64 cts.

Sales of Pennsylvania Rye at 76 cts.

We quote Md. Oats at 41 a 43 cents.

Provisions.—There has been nothing done to-day worthy of note in any description of provisions, and prices are nominally the same as last quoted, viz: Western assorted Bacon at 4¼ to 5 cents. Sides at 4 to 4¼ cents; Shoulders at 3 to 4 cts. and Hams at 6 to 9 cents; Baltimore packed Mess Beef at $10 to $10,50; No. 1 at $8 to $8,50, and Prime at $6 to $6.50. The last sales of Western No. 1 Lard were at 7 cents and we quote the same price now. Glades Butter is held at 10 to 22 cents as in quality and Western at 8 to 10 cents.

At *New Orleans*, on the 13th inst. the quotations of Cotton were:—Liverpool Classifications.—Ordinary Miss. and Lou. 8; middling 8¼a8¾; middling Fair 9¼a9¾; fair 10a10¼; fully fair 10¾; good fair 11a11¼; good and fine 12.

At *Mobile*, on the 13th inst. the Cotton market was rather heavy, sales of only about 300 bales per day, at former prices.

At *Alexandria*, on Saturday, the wagon price of Flour remained at $6 with small receipts. Thursday a few hundred barrels changed hands at $6,25, but on Saturday that price could not be obtained. Wheat has come forward pretty freely, by wagons, and sells at 130c for red, and 135c for white. Nothing doing in Corn. Beef was selling at $3,50a$4. Sheep at $1,75a$2; Hogs $3,50. The supply of Beef was good, but prime cattle would be desirable.

At *New York*, Nov. 20.—Some lots of Cotton were offered early this morning at ¼c decline, but subsequently 400 bales were sold at old prices. Flour is dull at yesterday's prices. No sales of grain; prices unchanged.

Exchanges including certificates and Checks.—Boston 1-8 a¼, Philadelphia 4¼, Baltimore 3, Washington 3a4, Richmond 6a6¼, Petersb'g do. Norfolk do. Raleigh 4¼, Wilmington do. Charleston 1¼, Augusta 3, Macon 13a14, Columbus 9, Savannah 2¼a3, Mobile 9a9¼, Interior Ala 9a10, New Orleans 4a4¼, St. Louis 9a10, Louisville 8, Cincinnati 11¼a12, Nashville 12, do. France 5f. 22½a5f. 23¾.

At *Richmond*, Nov, 18—Cotton, 10a11 cts. per lb. Tobacco—but little doing at our inspections; the new crop begins to appear in a louse state, sales of such range from $2 a 5¼. general sales 3a3¾ and 4—some few loads of suitable qualities for manufacturing have sold from $5¼a6¾, supply limited, and demand moderate.

At *Charleston*, on Wednesday, Cotton of lower qualities was depressed, while the fine qualities went off well. Rice was a little lower—Rough Rice was in good demand, sales of better qualities at former rates, whilst inferior parcels were taken at a decline.

Petersburgh (Va.)—Cotton was 9¼a9 3-8. Tobacco, lugs $3a3¾; leaf, new $4a5¼; old $5a7. Wheat continued scarce and in demand—merchantable good red was quoted at 120c. white 125c; strictly prime would command little more.

At *Winchester (Va.)* Friday, Flour was $5,60a$6 from wagons; Wheat 108a112c; Oats 37a40c; Corn 50a60c; Rye 75a80c.

At *Cincinnati*, on the 16th inst, there were received the day previous, by canal, 496 bbls. Flour, and some sales at $5,06 and inspection.

At *Philadelphia*, Nov. 22.—We have no change to note in prices, and repeat our quotations of Friday, viz: superfine Flour at $6,62½a6,75, Penn'a brands; Rye Flour, $4 offered, scarce; Penn'a Corn Meal, in brls. $3; hhds. $14a14,25. Wheat, Penn'a, 140 a 142 cts; Southern do. 138a140; Penn'a Corn, 66a68; Southern 62a65. Cattle Market.—Beef Cattle, 672 head offered, mostly sold at 3¼a5¼c extra 5¼a6; 82 head left over—400 Virginia cattle, the balance from the lower counties of Pennsylvania. Seeds—Cloverseed is in demand at $7 per bushel for prime, and Flaxseed at $1.85. Tobacco remains very quiet, with little demand, and prices rather drooping. Sales 35 hhds inferior Kentucky at 4c per lb. Cleared 133 hhds. Naval Stores—Tar continues scarce; we quote Wilmington size at 2,25; North County $2,12½. Shipping Rosin $1,37½a$1.50; soap do. $2a$3. Spirits Turpentine has advanced to 40c per gallon.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

The Cunard steamship CALEDONIA, Captain E. G. Lott, arrived at Boston on Thursday, in a little over fourteen days from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 4th inst.

The steamship Acadia arrived at Liverpool on the 29th ult in thirteen days from Boston, with the tidings of the acquittal of McLeod, and the release of Colonel Grogan by the Canadian authorities. The McLeod news had been awaited with intense anxiety, and was received with lively satisfaction. The funds immediately exhibited an improvement, and the apprehensions of war with this country are virtually dispelled. Louis Philippe had offered his mediation between the two countries, but the close of the trial, of course, rendered such a friendly act unnecessary.

A fire broke out in the Tower of London on the 30th October, which was not completely subdued for three days. The Armory was the only building destroyed. It contained about 250,000 muskets, (but 3,000 of which were saved,) and an almost innumerable quantity of trophies won by the army and navy of Britain, which were also destroyed. The building was 345 feet long. The loss is supposed, by the Times, to exceed $5,000,000.

Liverpool, Nov. 3d, 1841.—Whatever influence the state of the political relations between the United States and this country may have had upon our markets for American produce, it has now ceased, as the accounts by the last steamer, which arrived on the 29th ultimo, have removed all apprehensions of the friendly intercourse being interrupted.

Since our last Circular of 22d ult., the demand for Cotton has been languid, and prices have declined 1-8d a1d per lb.; the greatest depression being in the low and middling qualities. At the close of the past week, 29th ult., the brokers quoted fair Uplands 6d, fair Mobile 6 1-8d, and fair Orleans 6 3 8d per lb.; since when the qualities below that grade have receded ¼d, and that very freely offered, and though fair and good qualities are not depressed quite to the same extent, the market for all descriptions is very heavy. The expected increased supply of East India Cotton has an unfavorable effect of inferior American, and the state of trade at Manchester is still discouraging. The sales for the week ended 29th ult., amounted to 22,910 bales, of which 3760 were Upland, at 4¾a6¾; 7920 Orleans at 6a7¼—with 40 at 8a8¼; 4720 Alabama and Mobile at 5a6¾d per lb. The business for the last four days to this evening, is estimated at about 13,000 bales all to consumers. The import of Cotton into Liverpool since 1st January, is 1,030,000 bales, against 1,380.000 to same period last season, the supply from the United States is 793,000, being a decrease of 325,000 bales.—The stock in this port is estimated at 480,000 bales, of which 325,000 is Am'an.

The duty on Wheat is now 21s8 per quarter, and on Flour 14s10 per bbl., and is expected gradually to fall again, but to what point is, at present, wholly uncertain, though the prevailing opinion is that further considerable foreign supplies will be required for home consumption before another harvest. No transactions have taken place in bonded Flour since our last, it would probably bring 28a29s per bbl. The price for duty paid Flour is 38s per bbl.

The last sales of Turpentine was at 12s10 per cwt. for very prime quality; the article is dull, and 12s is the highest rate to be obtained for parcels of fair quality. The demand for Tobacco has been in a great measure suspended since the arrival of the last steamer. The little business done has been at rather lower rates, and the tendency of the markets is decidedly downwards.

LIVERPOOL TOBACCO MARKET, Nov. 1.

Imports, Exports, Stock, and prices of Tobacco.

	1841. Hhds.	1840. Hhds.
Stock in the Warehouse. Sept. 29.	8075	5731
Imported in October,	2743	2970
	10818	8701
Delivered in October, Home trade	329	390
Coastwise,	140	130
Ireland,	174	537
Export,	43	294
	686	1351
Stock in the Warehouse, Oct. 30,	10132	7350

Imports.—From New Orleans, per Chaos, 854 hhds; per Italy, 33; per Manchester, 167; per William and Elizabeth, 50; from Virginia per Mowhawk 575; per Isabella 894, per Madison 605; from New York per Stephen Whitney 19.

Exports.—To Isle of Man 1, to Norway, 11, to Africa 30.

PRICES.	1841.	1840.
Virginia Leaf, faded	0 a 3	0 a 4
Ordinary sound	0—4	0—5
Middling	4¼a5	5¼a6
Good	5¼a0	6¼a7
Fine	6a6¼	7¼a0
Stemmed	5a8¼	5a8¼
Kentucky Leaf	2¼a5	4a6¼
Stemmed	6¼a9	6¼a8

The sale of Tobacco during the month of October amount to 1313 hhds, viz:—

	Virginia Leaf.	Virginia Stem'd.	Kentucky Leaf.	Kentucky Stem'd.	Hhds.
To the Trade	95	93	18	377	583
Ireland	180	207	0	0	387
Scotland	0	0	0	0	0
Exportation	64	0	179	0	243
Speculation	0	0	17	83	100
	339	300	214	460	1313

We have to notice a general decline in prices since our last. Kentucky stemmed has given way the least good and fine parcels still commanding 8½d, at which price sales were made at the close of August and early in September; selections, however, which brought 9½d may now be had at 9d. In Virginia leaf and stemmed the late sales have been decidedly below what was obtained at the opening of the market, to the extent, we should say, of ½d to ¾d per lb.

There have been sampled during the month 1420 hhds. Virginia leaf and 846 stemmed, 56 Kentucky leaf and 1060 stemmed, and there are in the warehouse 912 hhds. still to sample.

Amsterdam, Oct. 25.—Cotton—About 100 bales American were taken at 30 to 33c and about 50 bales Surinam at 41c.; the market shows a somewhat firmer aspect. Tobacco—The transactions were confined to 150 hhds Maryland and 33 hhds Ohio, the precise price of which did not transpire; of 80 hhds Virginia and 329 hhds Stem'd, brought on the market, only 5 hhds Virginia were taken.

PUBLIC SALE OF VERY VALUABLE STOCK, &c.

At Paradise Farm, one mile from the 1st gate on the York road, on MONDAY morning, 29th inst. at 9 o'clock, if the weather be favorable, if not, the next fair day, I will sell about 7 tons Hay, 4 fine Horses, one nearly full blooded, 9 first rate Cows, 1 superior Berkshire and China Sow, 4 fine Pigs, 1 yearling heifer, Devon and Durham, &c. Sale positive to close a concern. Terms cash.

no 24 EDWARD NORWOOD, Auct.

FOR SALE—AN IRISH GRAZIER BOAR,

The produce of the celebrated black Sow, sent out by that distinguished breeder, Wm. Murdoch, Esq. of Annaros, county Menaghan, Ireland, which brought $130 at auction at Mr. Law's, 5th May, 1840; he was sired in Ireland; he is 18 months old 21st inst. of medium size and well formed. Price $40. n 24 S. SANDS.

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

The subscriber will receive orders for his fall litters of pure Berkshire Pigs bred from stock selected of C. N. Bement & John Lossing, esqs. of Albany, N.Y. and importations from England—Price, same as at Albany for pure Berkshire $20 per pair; for Irish Graziers $20 per pair, with the addition of $1 for Cage, delivera ble in or shipped at the port of Baltimore.

Address, post paid. JOHN P. E. STANLEY,
no 24 Or apply at No. 50 S. Calvert street, Baltimore.

BERSHIRE AND OTHER PIGS, &c.

The subscriber offers for sale, several Berkshire Sows; also a few pairs Pigs of the same breed; and some 3-4 Woburn boar Pigs out of the half sister of the big barrow which weighed 1205 lbs. by Mr. D. Stewart's boar—also Tuscaroras.

Also, Durham and Devon Calves, and their crosses.

Wishing to reduce his stock the coming winter, he will sell the above on very moderate terms. Address J. B. H. FULTON,
no 24 Baltimore.

CATALOGUE OF VERY CHOICE SORTS OF PEACH TREES,

for sale—raised on the farm of Lloyd N. Rogers: selected with much care, from a great many varieties, and ripening in succession as follows:

FREE-STONES.

No. 74.—Early Anne,	Ripe	July 20th to 25th
No. 26.—Baltimore Beauty,	"	Aug. 5th to 10th
No. 70.—Canby,	"	Aug. 10th to 15th
No. 78.—Red Magdalen,	"	Aug. 18th to 20th
No. 58.—Lady Washington,	"	Aug. 22d to 25th
No. 73.—Snowball, or White Magdalen,	"	Aug. 25th to 30th
No. 29.—Oldmixon Clear,	"	Aug. 25th to 30th
No. 38.—Troth's Early Red,	"	Sept. 1st to 5th
No. 41.—Belgarde, or Gallande,	"	Sept. 8th to 12th
No. 4.—Soft Heath,	"	Sept. 12th to 18th
No. 62.—Red-cheek'd Malagatune,	"	Sept. 12th to 15th
No. 40.—Belle de Vitry,	"	Sept. 15th to 18th
No. 82.—Superb open-stone,	"	Sept. 15th to 18th
No. 86.—Orange Free,	"	Sept. 18th to 25th
No. 94.—Red Jacket,	"	Sept. 25th to 28th
No. 95.—Lates good free,	"	Oct. 1st to 4th

CLING-STONES, OR PAVIES.

No. 96.—Paragon,	Ripe	Aug. 18th to 25th
No. 6.—Early Newington,	"	Aug. 20th to 25th
No. 72.—Old Newington,	"	Sept. 10th to 15th
No. 84.—Orange Cling,	"	Sept. 15th to 20th
No. 17.—Kenedy's Carolina,	"	Sept. 18th to 23rd
No. 21.—Gold-borough,	"	Sept. 18th to 25th
No. 100.—Washington,	"	Sept. 20th to 25th
No. 87.—Pavie Admirable,	"	Sept. 25th to 30th
No. 90.—Red Rover,	"	Oct. 1st to 10th
No 15.—Last of the Mohicans,	"	Oct. 5th to 15th

The Prices of the above are $15 per hundred, where 500 or more are purchased—$18 per hundred, for any less number, and not under one hundred—and 20 cents a piece for any smaller number.

These Trees are budded near the ground, and are raised in high, dry land, not rich,—one year old from the bud—perfectly healthy,—and will be apt to flourish in most situations.

Persons ordering trees may feel assured of receiving them true to their names, and times of ripening, according to the Catalogue.

The usual charge made for packing in mats, where the distance they are to be sent may render that necessary. Application to be made to

JOHN SHERIEF, Manager,
At Druid Hill Farm, near Baltimore.

Also will be for Sale next Autumn, a large number of PEAR TREES, of the choicest sorts of fruit, principally selected from the new Belgic varieties, and obtained from undoubted sources. Persons wishing to have of these will address the proprietor through the post office. no 17

THE SUBSCRIBER

Would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he has now on hand, CORN and COB CRUSHERS, invented by James & Wm. Murray, that will do more work with the same power than any other now in use—such as exhibited at the Agricultural Meeting, Govanstown, Baltimore County, still further improved, and also such as now in use on the Farms of Doct. Dorsey and Henry Schwartze, Esq., Hand Corn Shellers, and can warrant Corn shellers of his manufacture to shell out from thirty to two hundred bushels of corn per hour; one small steam Engine, new; one Stationary Horse power, new; one second hand Horse Power; 2 Turning Lathes, new; superior Mill Screws; 2 small Mills for horse powers; 1 Mortice Machine, new; Machine Making—such as Hoisting Machines, &c. &c. Model Making; Pattern Making; and Mill Wrighting in all its various branches done by the subscriber at the shortest notice. JAS. MURRAY, Mill Wright,
no 3 w6 York, near Light st., Baltimore.

Orders through the Post Office will meet prompt attention.

SHERIFFALTY.

JOHN COULSON, of Baltimore county, is a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the ensuing election. oc 27 tE

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!! PLOUGHS!!!

A. G. & N. U. MOTT,
Corner of Ensor and Forrest-streets, O. T., near the Belle-Air Market,

Being the only Agents for this State, are now manufacturing the celebrated WILEY'S PATENT DOUBLE POINTED CAST PLOUGH, of the New York Composition Castings, which is pronounced by some of the most eminent and experienced farmers in the country, to be the best which they have ever used, not only as regards the ease and facility with which it turns the sod, it being nearly one draught lighter than ploughs of the ordinary kind, but also for its economical qualities; for with this plough the Farmer is his own Blacksmith. Every farmer who has an eye to his own interest, would find that interest promoted by calling and examining for himself. We also make to order, other ploughs of various kinds, CULTIVATORS, CORN SHELLERS, GRAIN CRADLES, STRAW CUTTERS, RICE'S IMPROVED WHEAT FAN, &c., &c. Thankful for past favors, we shall endeavor to merit a continuance of the same. ma 3 13t

JOHN T. DURDING, *Agricultural Implement Manufacturer, Grant and Ellicott street near Pratt st. in the rear of Messrs Dinsmore & Kyle's, Baltimore,*

Anxious to render satisfaction to his friends and the public, has prepared a stock of Implements in his line, manufactured by experienced workmen, with materials selected with care; among them,

Rice's Improved Wheat Fan, said to be the best in use, and highly approved of at the recent Fair at Ellicott's Mills,	$25
Straw Cutters, from	$5 to 20
Corn Shellers, hand or horse power,	13 to 25
Thrashing Machines with horse powers, warranted, and well attended in putting up,	$150
Corn and Cob Mills, new pattern.	

The Wiley Plough, Beach's do. Chenoweth's do, New York do, self sharpening do, hill-side do of 2 sizes, left hand Ploughs of various sizes, Harrows, hinge or plain; Cultivators, expanding or plain, 4 sizes; Wheat Cradles, Grass Scythes hung, &c.

☞Castings for machinery or ploughs, wholesale or retail; Hames' Singletrees, and a general assortment of Tools for farm or garden purposes, all of which will be sold on the most pleasing terms to suit purchasers. oc 14

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The subscriber, referring to former advertisements for particulars, offers the following valuable implements to the farmers and planters of the United States:

A MACHINE for boring holes in the ground for posts,	price $5
A MACHINE for morticing posts, sharpening rails for fence, for sawing wood in the forests, and planing boards, &c.	150
A HORSE POWER on the plan of the original stationary power; the castings of this machine weigh 850 lbs.	130
The above is of sufficient strength for 6 or 8 horses; one for 2 or 4 horses will cost about	75 to 100
The DITCHING MACHINE, which has cut more than 20 miles of ditch in one season.	
A MACHINE for HUSKING, SHELLING, SEPARATING, WINNOWING, and putting in the bag, corn or any kind of grain, at the rate of 600 bushels of corn, per day, or 2000 bushels after the husk is taken off.	200
A MACHINE for PLANTING COTTON, CORN, BEETS, RUTA BAGA, CARROTS, TURNIPS, onions, and all kinds of garden seeds—a most valuable machine.	25
Also, CORN & COB CRUSHERS, Morticing & Planing machines, Tenanting do.; Gear Drill Stocks, Ratchet Drills, Screw Setters, Turning Lathes and Circular Saw Arbors, and benches for the same, &c.; and Cutting and cleaning Chissels for morticing machines.	GEO. PAGE,

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

For sale by ROBERT SINCLAIR Jr. & CO.
No. 60 Light Street.

Goldsborough's Cornsheller & Husking Machine—warranted to husk & shell 900 bus. of corn per day, or shell in strip'd state 1200 bushels	$35 00
Do. for manual power which performs at about half the rate as above	25,00
Do for Husking & Shelling Corn and Thrashing Grain, all of which is done perfectly and with astonishing despatch,	60 00
Horse Powers adapted to the draft of 2 or more horses, made very simple and strong,	100a125
Spike Threshing Machines, warranted to be equal to any in this country,	50 to 75
Straw Carriers for separating straw from the grain when threshing,	20 to 25
Patent Hay and Tobacco Presses, very simply constructed and great power,	125
Knowles' patent Grain and Grass Cutting machines,	150
Vegetable Cutters, warranted to cut 1000 bushels turnips, beets, &c. per day,	20
Grindstones, hung on friction rollers,	15
Centrifugal Disseminators for spreading lime, ashes, &c.	30
Baldwin's patent Corn and Cob Crusher,	65
Cylindrical Straw Cutters for manual or horse power, a first rate article,	30a45a75
Fanning Mills,	25a30
25 sorts Ploughs, embracing the sub-soil, hill side, paring and every other useful variety,	3a15
Cultivators for Tobacco and Corn, made to expand and stationary,	5a6.50
Harrows, hinge, V shape, common drag and improved Eng.	7a25
Drill and sowing Machines,	12a25
Ox Yokes, Swingle Trees, Hoes, and every other variety of Agricultural Tool	
GARDEN & FIELD SEEDS, embracing a very large and genuine assortment	
Books on cultivation, and management of Stock	
TREES and PLANTS supplied at the shortest notice.	

*** Catalogues of the above supplied gratis, giving prices and description of each article for sale. ap 29

WESTERN FARMER & GARDENER'S ALMANAC, AND A TREATISE ON BEE MANAGENENT.

One 100, the other 50 pages, price 25 cts. per copy for each.
no 17 S. SANDS.

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS.

HUSSEY'S REAPING MACHINE—CORN-SHELLER AND HUSKER—CORN & COB CRUSHER & GRINDER.

A great improvement has been made by the subscriber in the Reaping Machine since last year; the cog-wheel machines now making for 1842, will combine all the material advantages of both the cog wheel and cam wheel machines as made last year. By means of these improvements, the machine is made capable of cutting 6 feet in width with the same facility that it cut 5 feet last year—their durability is also greatly increased. The cam wheel and lever machines will also be made for those who choose them; they are also much improved. An experimental machine of each kind was prepared and used in the last harvest, by which the improvements now offered were fully tested. Both machines are warranted *bona fide*—price $150.

The *Corn Sheller and Husker* is warranted to shell 100 bushels per hour with proper management and moderate exertion. A gentleman of the highest respectability in Washington county, Md. assures me that he shelled 590 bushels in 3½ hours with one of these machines. It is also warranted to shell and husk at the same operation as fast as two men can put in the corn by handfuls of 6 ears at a time—when the corn is poured from a basket, the husk or shuck will in some degree impede its entrance; it is for this reason that husked corn will shell so much more rapidly. This machine has recently been much improved by the subscriber. It can be driven by any ordinary horse-power—price $30.

The *Corn and Cob Crusher and Grinder* is a late improvement by the subscriber, a new arrangement—in the first hour which it ever run, which was on the 22d inst. it crushed and ground from corn in the ear 8 1 2 bushels—the gentleman on whose place it was tried, a few miles from the city, expresses his satisfaction with the quality of its work. The mill is strong and simple, and compactly arranged, occupying about 3 feet by 2 on the floor, and containing a convenient meal box directly below the grinders. It can be driven by any horse power suited for thrashing wheat—price $40 including an extra set of grinders, which can be put in by any intelligent farmer.

Orders may be directed to me in Baltimore by those who wish to procure the above machines.

Those who design getting Reaping Machines for the harvest of 1842, will please give me early notice, designating the kind they choose, whether the cog wheel and crank, or the cam wheel and lever. To those who do not make the selection themselves I shall invariably send those which I have the most confidence in myself, without regard to any difference in first cost.

In expressing my thanks to farmers and others for their very liberal patronage thus far bestowed upon me, I can assure them that no exertion shall be wanting on my part to render the machines now offered to them as perfect as possible, and well suited to the purpose for which they are designed, for which the experience I have had may perhaps be some guarantee.

Baltimore, Oct. 25, 1841. tf OBED HUSSEY.

MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER.

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Threshing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shortest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment R. B. CHENOWETH,
corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No. 20, Pratt street. Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

LIME—LIME.

The subscribers are prepared to furnish any quantity of Oyster Shell or Stone Lime of a very superior quality at short notice at their Kilns at Spring Garden, near the foot of Eutaw street, Baltimore, and upon as good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.

They invite the attention of farmers and those interested in the use of the article, and would be pleased to communicate any information either verbally or by letter. The Kilns being situated immediately upon the water, vessels can be loaded very expeditiously. N.B. Wood received in payment at market price.
ap. 22 3m E. J. COOPER & Co.

HARVEST TOOLS.

J. S. EASTMAN, in Pratt near Hanover street, has on hand the real Waldron Grain and Grass Scythes; also American Grass Scythes that are warranted, and returnable if not good; superior Pennsylvania made Grain Cradles; a prime lot of Grass Seeds at wholesale or retail; 400 Connecticut made Hay Rakes, equal to any ever offered in this market, at wholesale or retail; a prime article of cast-steel Hay and Manure Forks, also Hoes for garden use and Elwell's best English made field Hoes, together with a general assortment of Agricultural Implements, such as Ploughs of all kinds, Harrows, Cultivators for Corn and Tobacco, Wheat Fans, at various prices, a superior article; Horse-power Threshing Machines—Farm Carts, with lime spreading machinery attached—a large quantity of Plough Castings constantly on hand, for sale at retail or by the ton—Machine Castings and machinery, made in the best manner and at short notice—likewise repairs, &c. &c. On hand several different Corn Planters, that have a good reputation.

N. B. Always on hand, Landreth's superior Garden Seeds, at retail. au 11 J. S. EASTMAN.